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TWO CENTS.

ELKINS' WORK

Looking Up the West in Mr. Harrison's Interest.

WILL GIVE THE RESULTS OF HIS TRIP

He Will Probably Attend to the Southern Republicans.

THE MEETING IN NEW YORK

Stephen B. Elkins has denied that there is any connection between the appearance ef ex-President Harrison in New York at this time and his own return from an extended western tour. The impression sought to be conveyed by the report was that Mr. Elkins had made his trip in the interest of General Harrison's renominatien for the presidency, and would now give an account to his favorite of the results of the journey. The story was fanciful enough to have defeated itself. Why, it is asked, should General Harrison have been called to New York to receive such Why could not Mr. Elkins have stopped at Indianapolis on his way back, and have told his news there? That would have answered every purpose, besides complying with the regulations of accepted ceremony. When was a commander summend from a distance to hear the report of an orderly? The orderly, as a rule, makes straight for the commander, where

Some Late Information.

But whatever Mr. Elkins' purpose was in going west, and however accidental his present meeting with Gen. Harrison may be, it is generally agreed among the politicians that the West Virginia republican leader has some late information that his favorite ought to have and is likely to get before he leaves the metropolis. There are some things beyond dispute. And among them are these; Gen. Harrison is the choice of Mr. Elkins for the next republican nomination for the presidency; the silver question is giving the republican leaders a good deal of anxlety; the west is the weak spot in the republican line on that issue; Mr. Elkins has just returned from a tour which carried him through all of the principal western states; while on that tour he discussed the silver question with many men of prominence, and was himself interviewed several times for the newspapers touching his own-cpinions. With these indisputable facts in view, it is of small consequence in the eyes of the politicians whether Mr. Elkins' trip was made especially in Gen. Harrison's behalf or not. Whatever information bearing on politics, current or to come, Mr. Elkins may have gathered—and he is regarded as being a leader has some late information that his current or to come, Mr. Elkins may have gathered—and he is regarded as being a very industrious man—is to be turned over to the Harrison account and made the

Popular in the West.

Mr. Elkins is a very popular man in the west. He resided for a long time in New Mexico, served the territory as a delegate in Congress, and thus came in touch with western ideas and interests. He is still in touch with them. His return east, and his touch with them. His return east, and his subsequent prominent identification with eastern interests, have not made him a stranger to the people he formerly represented. He still remembers them and they still remember him. When he visits them he is treated like one of the family. They discuss their affairs with him with all the greater freedom for knowing that he is in thorough sympathy with their best aspirations and well acquainted with their resources and limitations. They can talk silver to him without the fear of encountering a sneer or a cold shoulder. In their opinion he knows what silver is, what they need and what they deserve, and they be-lieve that he will help them as far as it may lie in his power and be consistent with his judgment to do so. He is thought to be the one prominent eastern republican handling large capital and pushing large enterprises certain not to join in any extreme measures favoring eastern interests at the expense of western interests.

Mr. Elkins' Views Now. The views that Mr. Elkins has been ex pressing since his return go to show that this confidence in him is not misplaced. He has many pleasant things to say of the west. He denies, in particular, that the west on the money question is seeking her own interests at the expense of the country's interests. He does not advocate free and unlimited coinage of silver. But he insists that silver as money ought to be increased in quantity. He declares for he increased in quantity. He declares fo safe and practical bimetallism. His utter ances, indeed, are strikingly like those o Gen. Harrison, delivered in Colorado sey Gen. Harrison, delivered in Colorado several years 250, and now kept so much in evidence. Give the west a better hearing, he says. She is not bent upon the destruction of the country. She wants more money in circulation, and wants it in silver, and he thinks that within certain safeguards such a policy should be adopted. That is understood to be Gen. Harrison's position also. The cast is reminded that she position also. The east is reminded that she cannot hope to have her way about the kind and the quantity of money put out in this country, and she is advised to make some wise concessors to the west in good time to prevent serious trouble.

As they agree on the main proposition, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Elkins may be ex-Gen. Harrison and Mr. Elkins may be expected to discuss soon the character of the compromise necessary in the premises. Mr. Eikins ought to have some late and instructive information as to that. He must have kept the matter in mind during the whole of his trip. His inquiries, indeed, must all have been directed to that one end. He knew that the west wanted more silver-free silver fee so could get it and silver-free silver if she could get it-and that the east was opposing the proposition, and so the only thing to be determined was as to the possibilities of bringing the two sections together and what the line of compromise must be. Has Mr. Elkins, from these conferences with the men of the west, fermulated his plan? Will be submit it to Gen. Harrison at this meeting? Harrison indorse it, and thus in effect make it the platform upon which his friends will arge his renomination for the presidency?

Work in the South. Nor is this the only field in which it is thought Mr. Elkins is likely to render Gen. Harrison valuable service. He is now recognized as the leader of the southern republicans by virtue of his splendid achievement in West Virginia last year and his slection as Senator. He has made the big-gest hole in the solid south up to date. He is trying to increase its size, and his opin-ion is that the old craft is filling and will go down. He is preparing to build a new heat for the trade. The trade has great go down. He is preparing to build a new boat for the trade. The trade has grown so large he thinks a new boat necessary. The south, he believes, will respond to the unterprise. She is feeling the effect of new conditions, and it will only be a matter of getting the case fairly before her to make sure of her assistance. The work is to be done in Mr. Elkins' shippard, under his own supervision, and when the big whistle blows and the gates are thrown onen the and that the work will proceed at a lively rate. And all of this, as opinion goes, will mean just so much to the Harrison boom for the presidency, and to those in the day of triumph who may have helped it along.

The Torpedo Boat's Cruise,

The torpedo boat Cushing left Norfolk this merning on her cruise to Florida by the irland passage. Port Royal will probably be her next stopping place.

The Latest Story About Mr. Thurston Regarded Here as Absurd.

llis Loyalty to the Hawstian Republic Unquestioned-Some Wild Reports.

The story coming from San Francisco as to Minister Lorin M. Thurston's being in favor of a restoration of the Hawaiian morarchy, although given as emanating from "private information received at San Francisco," is not new in Washington, as a similar story came in the mail advices ten days ago and was regarded as a canard. The Honolulu Advertiser of about a month ago had a letter from the Island of Maui, one of the Hawaiian group, in which it was mentioned that a report had got abroad among the natives that Thurston was for the restoration of the queen. The Advertiser dismissed the report in two lines. When it came to the attention of officials here they regarded it as a joke, and one of them said that the intelligence and one or them said that the intelligence and information prevailing among the natives of Maui was such that they would accept as true a report that Thurston had married Queen Victoria. The story now reappears as "private advices," although officials recognize the earmark of the old story from Maui.

Mr. Hastings' Denial.

When the story was brought to the attention of Mr. Frank Hastings, acting minister from Hawaii, today by a Star reporter he said: "This report is too absurd to dignify it by a denial. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for it. Why, Mr. Thurston was one of the founders of the present government, one of the annexation commission, and minister from Hawaii tion commission, and minister from Hawaii from the first under the republic. The story is the creation of some of the newsmongers of San Francisco, who are not content with the news sent by the accredited news correspondent of the Associated Press at Honolulu, but want to add something sensational. There can be no truth whatever in such a crazy yarn. It is crily intended, if there be any motive behird it, to disturb the situation and encurage the enemies of law and order in Hawaii. The story may have come, as stated, from Maul, an island ninety miles from Honolulu, but that is doubtful. It is no doubt a wild fiction, made up in San Francisco."

JUSTICE FIELD'S ANNIVERSARY.

Thirty-Two Years' Service on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Justice Field will next Monday celebrate the thirty-second anniversary of his enter-ing upon the duties of a member of the United States Supreme Court. He was appointed to this office on the 10th of March, 1863, by President Lincoln, but did not assume the duties of the position until the 20th of May following. He was at the time of his appointment chief justice of the supreme court of the state of California, and he desired to finish the business which had been begun in that court before transferring his labors to a new field. The eighty-second anniversary of his father's birth also fell on the 20th of May, which birth also fell on the 20th of May, which was another reason for selecting that date for beginning his services in the national Supreme Court. Counting from the date of his appointment only three justices have been longer on the Supreme bench than Mr. Field. These were Chief Justice Marshall, Justice Story and Justice Wayne. Chief Justice Marshall's term covered thirty-four years, five months and five days; Justice Story's, thirty-three years and nine months, and Justice Wayne's, thirty-two years and five months. When Justice Field went on the bench Judge Taney was chief justice. He has, therefore, served with four different chief justices. It is said to be Mr. Field's ambittion

tices. It is said to be Mr. Field's ambition to extend his term so as to make it the longest on record, and he bids fair to be to accomplish that result, notwithstanding he is now almost seventy-nine years old. He admits, when the stories of years old. He admits, when the stories of his intended resignation, which are quite regularly revived, are carried to him, that he hopes to remain on the bench at least one year longer. Justice Field has already made known his intention of going to the Pacific coast, where his circuit is located. during the coming vacation of the Supreme during the coming vacation of the Supreme Ccurt, as has been his annual practice with comparatively few exceptions ever since his appointment, notwithstanding the law requires visits to the circuit only once

How a Frame Was Provided to Show

TOOK DOWN MR. MONROE.

the President's Portrait Mr. Ives, the Detroit artist, who painted bust portrait of President Cleveland for ex-Postmaster General Dickinson, has gone to Detroit for the purpose of delivering on the portrait was done in the White House, where a studio was improvised for the artist and where the President gave frequent sittings. The picture is said to be an excellent piece of work and is regarded by those who have seen it as a good likeness. Before it was taken away from the city some of the President's friends expressed a desire to see how it would look in a frame. In order to accommodate them one of the many old historical paintings which adorn the walls of the mansion was taken down, the portrait removed from the frame and that of President Cleveland subwas that of ex-President James Monroe, the author of the celebrated doctrine that has been so much under discussion of late. It seems an odd coincidence that this particular frame should accidentally have been utilized to the displacement of Monroe. After the framed portrait of the President had been on exhibition for a check that here on exhibition for a check. had been on exhibition for a short time it was removed from the frame and take away by the artist and the portrait of President Monroe was restored to its frame and its former place on the walls.

MAY BE CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. Talbot Said to Be a Strong Can-

didate. Mr. Henry Talbot, chief clerk of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, is a strong candidate for appointment as chief clerk of the Post Office Department. Friends of Mr. Talbot think it probable that Postmaster General Wilson will announce this selection within a few days. Mr. Talbot is regarded as the best authority on the details of tariff legislation in the democratic party, and the administration is said to regard it as good policy to provide for him in order that he may be readily consulted when needed. He cannot retain his present place after the reorganization of the House, as the republicans will wish to have some one of their own way of thinking in charge of the details way of thinking in charge of the details of the work of that important committee. Mr. Taibot came to Washington about ten-years ago as private secretary of Repre-sentative Merrison, and the Morrison bill, the Mills bill and finally the Wilson bill

Report on Their Control Submitted to the General Assembly.

THE COMMITTEE WAS UNANIMOUS

Effect of the Recommendations of

Last Year.

MUCH INTEREST MANIFESTED

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.-The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church opened today's session with divine service. The business meeting was largely attended in anticipation of the report of the committee on control of seminaries, which is one of the principal subjects to come be-Pittsburg, for the committee on arrangements, delivered an address of welcome, in which he said that for the eighth time Pittsburg welcomes the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He spoke of the synod of Pennsylvania being the largest in the church, and referred to the fact that it has more members, sends out more missionaries and contributes more money for their support than any other Presbyterian synod. He then presented the moderator with the gavel, made from wood

from the Holy Land.

Moderator Booth then responded, accepting the gavel with a pleasing address. The business of the session was then taken up, and the standing committees were announced as far as they have been made up.

When the report of the committee on seminary control was appropriate to the committee on the committee of the committee on the committee of the committee on the committee of seminary control was announced every commissioner was in his seat, and there was great interest manifested, as no one was given any idea beforehand as to the nature of the report. The report was read by the stated clerk.

Control of Seminaries. The committee of conference with the theological seminaries appointed by the

general assembly of 1894 presented the following report: The committee was constituted as fol-

Ministers, William C. Young, D. D.; Sam-Ministers, William C. Young, D. D.; Samuel A. Mutchmore, D. D.; Charles T. Haley, D. D.; Alexander G. Wilson, D. D.; William A. Bartlett, D. D.; George D. Baker, D. D.; John Dixon, D. D.; T. Ralston Smith, D. D.; Richard S. Holmes, D. D. Elders, Thomas McDougall, Samuel A. Bonner, John J. McCook, David Wills, Geo. H. Shields, Charles Geddes, John Heebner.

H. Shields, Charles Geddes, John Heebner.

During the year, Judge Davis Wills of Gettysburg, Pa., died.

The committee held two meetings, one at Saratoga, N. Y., in August, 1894, and one at Pittsburg, May 14 and 15, 1895. By subcommittees it has held conferences with the following seminaries: Two with the Princeton boards, two with the McCormick boards, and one with each of the following: Auburn, Western, Lane, Danville, San Francisco, Newark and Lincoln University. Immediately after the meeting of the committee at Saratoga it addressed a letter through its chairman to each of the boards of the seminaries; and the answers received are appended to the report.

Simply a Declaration.

At the said conferences the committee, in expressing the meaning and effect of the recommendations, said that "A," which is as follows: "That all of their funds and property, subject to the terms and conditions of existing or specified trusts, shall be declared to be held by them in trust for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for the purposes of theological education according to the standards of said church, and that no part of the funds and property so held shall be used for any other purpose than for theological education in the doctrines set forth in the standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," involved no change of title, trust, ownership, management or disposition of the property held by the various seminaries, conferred no trust, title, ownership or power on the general assembly directly or indirectly or to any of its agencies; and conferred no right of control, management or interference in any way, directly or indirectly, with any of the said seminaries. It was simply a declaration of the use and It was simply a declaration of the use and purpose for which the funds and property were held by the respective civil corporations holding the same; and its adoption was to make plain that the funds and property of the respective civil corporations were held by them and them alone and exclusively for no other purpose than for theological education according to the standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. It was simply a declaration of the use an

Officers of Seminaries. As to "B," which is as follows: "Tnat the election of the trustees, directors or commissioners or whatever the bodies gov erning the teaching or property shall be named, shall be subject to the approval of the next succeeding general assembly, and that no election shall take effect until approved by the general assembly; failure of the general assembly to which said elec-tions are reported for approval to act thereon shall be regarded as approval of said elections," the committee stated that substantially the powers here sought to be conferred on the general assembly are now posserted by it over a majority of the sem-inaries; and that the adoption of "B" sim-ply made plain by charter provision and effective by charter power the right of the general assembly to protect what she thus

Transfers in Seminaries. As to "C," which is as follows: "That the election, appointment or transfer of all professors and teachers in all seminaries shall be submitted to the succeeding general assembly for its approval, and that no such election, appointment or transfer shall take effect, nor shall any professor or teacher be inducted into office, until his election, appointment or transfer shall have been approved by the said general assem bly; failure of the general assembly, which the said elections, appointments of failure of the general assembly, to which the said elections, appointments or transfers are reported for approval, to act thereon shall be regarded as approval thereof, and that all of said professors and teachers shall be either ministers or mem-bers in good standing with the Presby-terian Church in the United States of

America, the committee stated that this was, in substance and in effect, what is known as the agreement of 1879.

It was informed that two questions as to the legality of the agreement of 1879 had been raised—one as to the power of certain of the seminaries to make the agreement, and the other as to the power of the general assembly, which is not a legal engagerial sessembly. general assembly, which is not a legal en

America,' the committee stated that this

tity, to make any such agreement. Seminary Funds.

As to "D," which is as follows: "That in the event of the violation of any of the terms of said amendments or the misuse or diversion of the funds or property held by them, then the general assembly shall be empowered to provide against such violation of the provisions of said charters sentative Morrison, and the Morrison bill, the Mills bill and finally the Wilson bill were put in shape under his care.

Naval Movements.

A telegram received by the Secretary of the Navy today announces the arrival of the cruiser Alert at Panama from San Juan del Sur. The cruiser Ranger is also at that port. So far as known, affairs are comparatively quiet on the isthmus.

Violation of the provisions of said charters than might before the enforcement of the same, and for the protection of the trusts on which said property and funds are held, in such manner and in the naine of such person or corporation as it may direct by resolution, certified by its clerk, in any civil court having jurisdiction over the corporations whose charters are so amended," your committee stated that this conveys no title in the property and vests no trust in the general assembly; that it does not \$\frac{\$\$\$41,829.}\$

DENIED BY MR. HASTINGS THE SEMINARIES

empower the assembly directly or indirectly to interfere with the title to or management, use and disposition of the funds and property of the respective seminaries. In the case of heretical teaching on the In the case of heretical teaching on the part of any professor, no valid action could be taken by the general assembly until that teaching had been adjudged heretical according to the constitution of our church. And in case of the violation of a charter no sufficient remedy exists in the independent action of the civil authority which has the right to interfere, but which cannot be compelled to do so.

Action of the Seminaries. In view of the answers of the seminaries,

as published in the appendix, the committee reports that Omaha and Dubuque have adopted all of the recommendations of the general assembly.

The directors and trustees of Princeton The directors and trustees of Princeton declare that they "do not antagonize, but on the contrary cordially acquiesce in and are in the fullest sympathy with the sentiment of the resolutions contained in the report of the general assembly's committee of conference with the theological seminaries made to the general assembly at its session in 1894, namely, "That the church should control the instruction given in its theological seminaries, and that the funds held for the purposes of theological instruction should be used only for such education in the doctrines set forth in the standards of the church."

To Be Discussed This Afternoon. On motion, the discussion of the report was made a special order for 3:30 this af-

The report of the committee on Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, was then heard. The committee reported that it had visited the seminary, under instructions to confer with the board of trustees concerning the reorganization, and advise with them in a friendly manner. A meeting was held with the trustees on November 22, 1804, which the tristees on November 22, 1894, which was harmonious. After hearing the statement of the board of trustees as to the financial condition of the seminary, the attendance from 1887 to 1895, and the prospects for the future, the committee decided to report to the general assembly these facts and to recommend that additional teachers are needed. They found the board of trustees ready to do all in their power to bring the seminary into closer relations with the church. The recommendations of the committee were that the board be urged to continue, and that additional teachers be employed, and thus bring the seminary the support of the Presbyterian clients. byterian clients.

After discussing the replies from Prince-

byterian clients.

After discussing the replies from Princeton and other seminaries the report concluded as follows:

The committee respectfully recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

1. That it is the sense of the assembly that the assembly of 1894 did not intend to prepare the way for any change in the tenure or management of the property of the seminaries, or to do anything which can affect the autonomy of the seminaries, and that the said recommendations were intended to have the meaning and effect as recited in this committee's report. This assembly in reaffirming the resolution of the assembly of 1894 does so with the avowed purpose of leaving the tenure and title to all property of the seminaries exactly where they are now, in the hands of various boards of trustees, and with the further purpose of securing the veto power to the assembly as an effective force by charter provision and of safeguarding by charter declaration the trusts held and to be held by boards of trustees against perversion or misuse.

2. That this general assembly reaffirms the action of the interests involved, declares that in its judgment the effort should be continued to secure the adoption in substance of the assembly's plan by all the seminaries.

3. That a committee be appointed to have further charge of this matter, and to make report to the next general as-

Adopted unanimously and respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee.

Sabbath Observance. The report of the committee on Sabbath observance was read by Wm. R. Warrall. Among other things it said: "We particularly enjoin upon the members of our ing by example to increase the frightful desecration of the Lord's day. We heartily commend all Sunday legislation designed to protect the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest and worship." The report was ac-

Dr. Johnstone of Chicago recommended a day of prayer every year for Sunday ob-Kneeland of Boston spoke on the topic, especially condemning Sunday news-papers and their readers and advertisers. Dr. Fox of Brooklyn read the report of the committee on "temporalities of the church," which was adopted.

Dr. Hubbard of the committee on the Assembly Herald' submitted his report "Assembly Herald" submitted his report. The expenses for the first ten months of the paper's existence, when over a million copies were issued, were \$11,904. The inwill soon be 400,000 copies

The last weekly prayer meeting in October was, by general consent, set aside a the yearly prayer meeting on Sabbata ob ervance. After various votes of thanks the assem-

bly adjourned until 2:30 p.m. WORK OF THE CHURCH.

What Has Been Done Through Var

ious Committees. PITTSBURG, May 17.—The following re

ports of the various boards of the church vill be presented to the assembly during its session here. They are released on ac count of premature publication:

The report of the board of freedmen missions shows receipts from churches Sabbath schools, societies and individual exceed those of the year before by \$5,270.27 The debt this year is \$22,351,56, which i \$4,000 less than last year. The number of schools was decreased during the year, and the salaries of teachers were reduced on an average about 10 per cent. The total contributions, exclusive of \$14,658.87 for inwas \$173,050.16, and expenditures

The report of the board of aid for colleges and academies shows that three institutions were aided in 1893. Four were dropped this year because they would not dropped this year because they would not conform to the requirement that indebted-ness must not be incurred. A college in Tennessee and an academy in Iowa have erected admirable buildings during the year without incurring indebtedness. The total receipts from all sources for the year 1891-95 amount to \$119,627.34. The number of contributing churches was 2,956 but of contributing churches was 2,956, but 4,431, or about three-fifths of the churches,

4.431, or about three-fifths of the churches, omitted this work.

The board of home missions received last year \$034,259,75, exceeding those of last year by \$33,193.13. The school work is divided into five departments, viz: the Alaskan, the Indian, the Mexican, the Mormon and the Mountain. The statistical report of school work shows the total number of schools to be 114, of teachers 391 and pupils 9.465. The work of the board for the year has been satisfactory.

The church erection board reports that during the year there have been reported to the board as completed through its aid without debt, 182 churches and manses, the

without debt, 182 churches and manses, total valuation of which is nearly \$500,000. The sixteenth annual report of the special committee on systematic beneficence recites that for the first time since its organization in 1879 this committee is obliged to report a decrease in the gifts of the church to benevolent objects. The decrease is much smaller, considering the crippled finances of the country and of the church, than might have been reasonably expected. The total loss as compared with the previous year is \$44,829. Four of the boards record gains, 47: home missions, \$31,570; foreign missions, \$23,566; Sabbath school work, \$8,036, and aid for colleges and academies, \$60,478; a total of \$123,650. Against these, losses are reported as follows: Education, \$24,937; church erection, \$128,116; ministerial relicf, \$8,471, and freedtotal valuation of which is nearly \$560,000 \$128,116; ministerial relief, \$8,471, and freed men. \$6,955; a total of \$168,479, or a net loss

KENTUCKY'S FIGHT

It Promises to Be the Hottest Ever Waged There.

THE MONEY QUESTION THE ISSUE

Carlisle's Friends Indignant at

Blackburn's Attack on Him.

THE SECRETARY'S SPEECHES

What promises to be one of the hottest political fights ever waged in Kentucky has now opened. The first gun has been fired by Senator Blackburn at Owensboro' and the muzzle was directed toward Secretary Carlisle, who has made himself obnoxious to his former friend in the political arena by adhering to President Cleveland's pollcy on the money question. Blackburn's denunciation of Carlisle in Owensboro' is the beginning of a warfare that will be particularly exciting during the next ten days, when the Secretary will appear on the stump on several occasions in Ken-

tucky and once in Tennessee.

Secretary Carlisl: was with the President during a large part of the time today, this being cabinet day. The Secretary is not inclined to make a reply to Blackburn's attack at this time, but his friends believe that when he speaks at Covington on Monday he will not forget to pay his respects to Mr. Blackburn and to treat him to as scathing a rebuke as that with which be was accorded.

Carlisle's Friends Indignant.

In connection with Mr. Blackburn's renarks on his former friend the latter's followers are thoroughly aroused and indignant. These gentlemen do not care to anticipate the Secretary in replying publicly to the rebuke, which they regard as wholly urwarranted, but in private conversation they express their feelings freely. One of these, a prominent official of the Treasury Department and a life-long friend of the Secretary, grew indignant when the matter was referred to today. Blackburn's Course in Bad Taste.

"Senator Blackburn's course," he said, "is n very bad taste, and those of Mr. Carlisle's friends who know the two men best believe that the Senator lost his head and gave undcubted expression to his own weakness by leaving the chief question of

weakness by leaving the chief question of the controversy by launching out in a personal attack on the man whose arguments he feared he could not successfully answer before the voters of Kentucky.

"Blackburn has sought to swim with the popular tide in Kentucky by taking up the cause of free silver. He has by this time learned that the public sentiment in that state is not all one way, by any means, and he has lest his head, and endeavored to do by personal abuse what he could not acby personal abuse what he could not ac complish by arguments.

fort. The fight was between John S. Williams, for re-election, and Blackburn, who was aspiring to senatorial honors. Blackburn entered the race with but twenty votes, and all of Mr. Carlisle's friends were holding back, thinking that he would be induced to enter the race. Mr. Carlisle was then Speaker of the House of Representatives, and it was only when he positively. tives, and it was only when he positively declined to allow his name to be used that Blackburn marshaled enough votes to Blackburn marshaled enough votes to come in a winner. It was in Mr. Carlisle's power at any time to have relegated Blackburn to the background."

The opening of the senatorial fight in Kentucky is far in advance of the final battle which is to decide the question of

free silver, so far as the views of the Senator from that state are concerned. Senator Blackburn and Gov. Brown are the only out-and-out free silver candidates. Gov. Brown has not increased his popularity in the least during his term in the substructival office, and he has created gubernatorial office, and he has created many enemies, so that it is not generally be heved that he will be a formidable antago

nist of Blackburn.

Mr. McCreary, after playing a prominent part in national affairs in the House of Representatives, especially as the champion of President Cieveland's foreign policy, has entered the contest as a half-way silver man—a bimetallist who be-lieves that silver can only be given the place at which the extreme advocates of the white metal aim through an international agreement.

This view, his friends assert, is entertain-

This view, his friends assert, is entertained, because, as chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the House, Mr. McCreary has had the importance of foreign powers overestimated in his mind. But Mr. McCreary fails to satisfy either of the extreme wings of the democratic party in Kentucky, and his only chance is as a componing candidate. promise candidate.

Gov. Buckner for Sound Money. The great advocate of what is known as sound money" or a gold-standard policy ir. Kentucky is ex-Gov. Buckner, and ten days ago the ex-governor came out in a card firmly indorsing the policy of Presi dent Cleveland on the money question, and

dent Cleveland on the money question, and declaring that he only cared to go to the Urited States Senate on a sound money platform. The logic of the situation makes ex-Gov. Buckner the only candidate that can be supported by Secretary Carlisle, and his friends believe confidently that the entire strength of the administration will be thrown to him.

Secretary Carlisle will leave Washington tomorrow for Covington, where he will define his views on the money question on Monday night. On Thursday he will speak at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday he will ad-

at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday he will address an audience at Bowling Green and on the following Tuesday he will make his dress an audience at Bowling Green and on the following Tuesday he will make his last speech, according to his present ar-rangements, at Louisville, Ky. While these events are in progress the opposing candi-dates will be at work, and withal the next ten days will be exceedingly eventful in the blue grass state.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS. Material Increase in the Past Ten

Months From Spirits and Tobacco. A treasury statement of the receipts from internal revenue during the ten months ended April 30, 1895, shows a net increase of \$1,511,724 over the same period in 1894. The amounts of the receipts from the several sources of revenue during the last ten months are given as follows: Spirits, \$69,-355,578; increase, \$420,385. Tobacco, \$24,-578,986; increase, \$003,743. Fermented liquors, \$24,884,124; decrease, \$59,502; oleo-Margarine, \$1,261,938; decrease, \$288,712. Miscellaneous, \$498,278; increase, \$372,646. Total income tax receipts to date, \$73,164. The increases and decreases during April The increases and decreases firing April, 1895, as compared with April, 1894, are given as follows: Spirits, decrease, \$760,554; tobacco, increase, \$42,109; fermented liquors, increase, \$249,712; income tax increase, \$44,506; oleomargarine, decrease, \$26,519; miscellaneous, increase, \$12,107. The \$26,519; miscellaneous, increase, \$12,107. The decrease in the receipts from tax on whisky during the last month was \$731,361. During the months of August and September of the present fiscal year the receipts were about \$15,000,000 in excess of the receipts for the same period in the previous year. Today's statement shows that about \$13,700,000 of this surplus has been wined out. 500 000 of this surplus has been wined out | retary

ONLY TWO WERE RESCUED

Sinking of a Spanish Steamer in a Typhoon.

Mysterious Explosion in a Railway Carriage - Opening the English Yachting Season-Notes.

LONDON May 17 -The Spanish steamer Gravina, bound from Antwerp for Lisbon was lost off Capones during a typhoon, and only two of those on board were saved.

A Mysterious Explosion. LONDON, May 17 .- A mysterious explosion took place today in a railroad carriage, which was just arriving at the Wal worth road station of the London, Chat-ham and Dover railroad. An occupant of the carriage was badly injured and near him was found a brass cylinder nine inch-

Big English Yachts Racing. GRAVESEND, Eng., May 17.-The first mportant yacht race of the season was started from here this afternoon under the auspices of the New Thames Yacht Club auspices of the New Thames Yacht Club. The course was from Gravesend to and around a buoy beyond South End and return, a distance of about fifty miles. In the race for the large yachts, Alisa, Britannia, Isolde and Caress started.

Britannia won by 2 minutes 42 seconds in spite of the fact that Alisa rounded the Mouse Buoy, half way over the course, 1 minute 53 seconds ahead of the Prince of Wales' cutter.

Wales' cutter.

Ailsa's performance during the latter part of today's race dumbfounded the on-

Relief Work in Newfoundland. LONDON, May 17.—The parliamentary secretary of the colonial office, Mr. Sydney Buxton, replying in the house of com-mons today to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, member for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, said that the relief works inaugurated by the government for the assistance of the sufferers in Newfoundland would extend only to the opening of the fishing season.

Duke of Hamilton Dead. LONDON, May 17.-The Duke of Hamilon and Brandon has died at Algiers, aged fifty-two years. He was premier Duke of Scotland, hereditary keeper of Holyrood palace, a deputy lieutenant for the counties of Lanark and Bute, and a magistrate for Suffelk. He had no male issue

Bringing Gold From Abroad. LIVERPOOL, May 17.-The steamship Campania of the Cunard line, which sails from here for New York tomorrow, will take £200,000 of bar gold for the Belmont-

American Engineers at Greytown. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 17 (via Galvesten).-The Nicaraguan government today renewed its contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The arrangements call for an additional monthly steamer to Corinto, to carry immigrants at three-fourths rates. The government grants the steamship company a subsidy of

state is not all one way, by any means, and he has lest his head, and endeavored to do by personal abuse what he could not accomplish by arguments.

His First Election as Senator.

"It would be well for Mr. Blackburn to remember that in 1885 his election to the Senate was the result of Mr. Carlisle's course in keeping out of the race. There was a deadlock in the legislature at Frankfort. The fight was between John S. Willlams, for re-election, and Blackburn, who is the first system of this description to be erected in Nicaragua.

Stormy and Cold Abroad.

THE HAGUE, May 17.-A severe storm has been raging along the coast of Holland for several days past. The sluices have been closed. Large tracts of country, however, have been submerged, and the peasants in other districts have prepared to move their cattle and effects.

LONDON, May 17.—Cold weather, accompanied by snow, is reported from va-ious parts of England and from the con-

To Aid German Sugar Producers. BERLIN, May 17.-The long expected debate on the proposed changes in the taxation of sugar, with the view of affording relief to the sugar growers of Germany was commenced in the reichstag today. The secretary of the imperial treasury, Count Posadowsky Wehner, said that the bill was not brought in in the interest of the sugar manufacturers, in the interests of the beet growers rejection, he added, would increase rejection, he added, would increase the agitation now existing among the agrarian classes. Continuing, the secretary said that the government had gradually reduced the bountles on sugar and contemplated their entire repeal, but so long as

to exporters Germany could not be withou them, or her trade would be supplanted. "Ronsting" Croker and Dwyer. NEW MARKET, Eng., May 17 .- Stonenell has been officially scratched from all engagements. It is believed here that the reported trouble between Messrs. Dwyer and Croker is due to a difference of opinion re-

other states continued to grant bountie

garding the condition of the American The rewspapers today are "roasting" the Americans for the tactics followed out in the race of yesterday. Simms' riding is re-ceiving special attention, and it is charged that his pulling back and popping in again on the other side of horses was done to insence betting during the race.

HE WILL BE DISCIPLINED

Admiral Meade's Case is Considered by the Cabinet.

It is understood that the case of Admiral Meade was again before the cabinet meetng today. All the members were present, except Secretary Gresham, and Acting Secretary Uhl represented the State Depart-Admiral Meade is to be disciplined, and the impression is growing that such action will take the form of a public letter of reprimand. There is no truth in the report published in several morning papers that Admiral Meade's request to be retired lune 20 has been granted.

The fact is that action in that matter is ostponed until the course of action postponed until the course of action on his alleged insubordination shall first have been determined. Since his detachment from command of the North Atlantic station, the only action taken by the department in his case is to revoke that portion of his year's leave of absence authorizing him to leave the United States. He is to be detained in this country subject to further orders

A NEW RULE.

Certain Rooms in the White House Closed to Visitors. A new rule has gone into force at the

White House. It closes the red, blue and green parlors to all visitors, except those having an order of admission signed by the private secretary. This leaves only the east room open to free inspection. Heretofore the other public parlors were shown to all visitors when not in use by the Presiall visitors when not in use by the Presi-dent or his family, even though they might be in the house at the time. Now that the presidential family is living in the country, and the White House parfors are entirely unoccupied, there is considerable grambling among visitors that they are denied the privilege of seeing them unless they have influence with the President's private sec-retary.

INCOME TAX PROBLEM

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating Pesterdap's

Star contained 43 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 742 separate announce: ments. EBese advertisers

Bought publicity-not merely

Questions to Be Answered if the Law is Annulled.

REFUNDING MONEY ALREADY PAID

What Will Become of the Returns

INTERESTING POINTS

Now on File?

In the event that the United States Supreme Court shall on Monday next decide he income tax law to be unconstitutional, as it is claimed in some quarters will be the fact, some interesting questions will arise. The government is not, of course, entitled to retain the taxes which may have been paid for income by those persons who aspire to promptness, and who were not willing to postpone payment until near the expiration of the legal date of payment, July 1. But the Treasury Department cannot, of its own motion, refund the amounts received. There is no provision in the law for doing this, nor is it believed that there is any provision in any general law which would authorize such a

refunding.

Those who have already paid the income Those who have already paid the income tax will, undoubtedly, be compelled for a time to continue to be the victims of their cwn zeal. The morey probably cannot be refunded, except by an appropriation from the Congress. That is the opinion of eminent lawyers. How soon such an appropropriation would be made it is impossible to say. It is, of course, a just obligation of the government, and ultimately Congress would provide for the refunding of it.

The Returns on Hand.

There is another problem which will have a much wider interest than that which attaches to the payment of the taxes which may be declared unconstitutional. The question will be raised, what is to become of the returns which have been made of the incomes, and how can any impecunious the incomes, and how can any impecunious or corrupt subordinate of the internal revenue service be punished if he shail disclose the secrets of these returns to unscrupulous business rivals, or otherwise give them publicity? Under what law could such disclosures be punished? The penalty provided for making public the returns or giving any information regarding them is severe and explicit in the law itself.

But if that law shall be declared unconstitutional, how can revenue officers who

But if that law shall be declared unconstitutional, how can revenue officers who violate it be punished? Would the courts hold that they were amenable to a law that had been declared unconstitutional and void? Would the courts maintain that a decision which declared the tax unconstitutional would still leave in effect the law which imposed penalties for the disclosure of the returns made?

What Will Become of Them? Another question which will be raised is, where will these returns, which involve the secrets of the business of the entire country, be permanently lodged, in the event that the law shall be declared unconstitu-

that the law shall be declared unconstitutional and inoperative?

Will they remain unused in pigeon-holes,
subject to the inspection of the idle, the
curlous and possibly the corrupt, or will
they be returned to those who made them,
and what provision can be made for their
return? Or what provision will the government make for preserving inviolate these
secrets which are so important to those
who made the returns, and to their business rivals, but which would, in the event
of the declaration that the law was unconstitutional, be of no value to the governstitutional, be of no value to the governvery many like questions which will be of great interest and as to the solution of which internal revenue officials admit that they are now entirely ignorant.

THE DISTINGUISHED SICK.

Secretary Gresham Not So Well-Condition of the Other Invalids.

Secretary Gresham passed a rather restess night, and, while he has slept some today, his condition is hardly so favorable as the past few days. His appetite is gaining, however, and he has been allowed to take more nourishing food during the past two or three days than during the more sericus stages of his illness.
Mr. Hitt is slightly better. He slept more

than usual last night, and is resting this afternoon.

Mr. Hugh McCulloch, the ex-Secretary of

Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) has so far improved that she was able to take a short ride with Mrs. Blaine yesterday. It is the expectation that Miss Dodge will scon be able to leave for the north

scon be able to leave for the north.

Gen. Cogswell had a better night last
night and was resting more easily today.
It was reported late last night that he was
sinking rapidly. This report was credited
by the Massachusetts men here, and Senator Lodge, who called in the evening, fear-ed that the end was at hand. Congressed that the end was at hand. Congress-man Moses Stevens, who called at the house this morning, states, however, that the general had a more restful night and that he may survive two weeks. There is now little expectation that he can recover or that he will be able to return to his home at Salem. Gen. Pleasonton is about the same

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It Will Have a Valiant Champion in Commissioner Rice.

Commissioner Wm. G. Rice, one of the two new n-embers of the civil service commis sion, who was sworn into office yesterday afterroon, was busily engaged this morning in getting acquainted with his new duties and the gentlemen with whom he is to be associated. President Procter intreduced his colleague to the secretaries, clerks examiners and other employes, and clerks examiners and other employes, and Mr. Rice made an excellent impression. He is thirty-nine years old, but does not appear to be over twenty-two or twenty-three. He reminds one of Controller Eckels in this regard. His face is pale and smooth, and his bright and fine blue eyes are helped in their view of things by glasses. The new compissioner's manner is are helped in their view of things by glasses. The new commissioner's manner is pleasant almost to cordiality, and he speaks with directness in a low, well-modulated voice. He told a Star reporter this morning that he was entirely in sympathy with the idea and practice of civil service reform, and would do everything in his power to promote it. He did not care to talk at any length, because he felt he should first understand the details of the work before him. The impression at civil service headquarters is that Mr. Rice is just the person who should have been selected to succeed Theodore Roosevelt.

MR. WANAMAKER REVERSED. Postmaster General Wilson Revokes

a Long-Standing Fraud Order. Postmaster General Wilson has revoked

the fraud order issued by Mr. Wanamaker when Postmaster General against ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty, the piane and ormanyor Daniel F. Bearty, the plane and the gan manufacturer of Washington, N. J. On a hearing had before the Post Office Department Counselor R. W. Haynes, for Mr. Beatty, produced satisfactory evidence, and after a full examination of the facts by Attorney General Thomas it was recommended that the prohibitory order be revoked, which was accordingly done.